

WORK OF CLUB WOMEN.

By FREDERIC J. HASKIN.

To-day there are assembled in Boston several thousand earnest, progressive women ready to discuss ways and means for the advancement of the nation along helpful lines, and ready to pledge their support to every movement that will militate toward that end. These are the delegates from the federated clubs of forty-six States and Territories, representing 5,000 clubs with a membership of over 800,000 women. For six days the twelve different departments of the General Federation of Women's Clubs will hold sessions in Symphony Hall, while overflow meetings will be accommodated in near-by buildings.

As a measure of the progressive spirit of American women, all manner of conveniences will be provided for the delegates about with modern aids to comfort. A branch bank, branch telephone, telegraph, and post-office, and a hospital with physicians and nurses will be established at headquarters. A historical significance may be attached to the selection of Boston as a meeting place, for there the first women's club meetings in the country were held. This was in the days when Anne Hutchinson called together her townswomen in her home, where the Old Corner Book Store now stands, and discussed with them the sermon of the preceding Sunday until, in 1637, the outraged elders sent her into exile for the sin of too freely expressing her feminine mind.

This is the ninth biennial of the organization, and reports in the hands of expert heads of hard-working departments will show that in the eighteen years of the federation's existence, as well as in the decade back of that, the women of the nation have not ceased in a concerted effort to ameliorate unsatisfactory social conditions and to promote the growth of altruism. One of the most vital interests of the woman of the federation is that of abolishing child labor in the factories, mines, mills, workshops, and stores. Whether their influence was direct or indirect, the fact that eighteen States during the past year have enacted new laws or improved old ones regarding child labor has been largely due to the untiring zeal of the woman's clubs. Reports will show that within the past year Florida and Mississippi have passed child-labor laws for the first time, and Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Alabama have amended those already on their statute books, while Oklahoma promises the best of all under her new constitution.

A children's bureau will shortly be established in Washington, and this is the result of the work of the women who constitute the membership of ninety-six clubs in and around New York City. They organized the Department of Child-labor association that is national in its aims and scope. The alarming fact was known to them that of every 1,000 babies born in the United States 290 die, and through this bureau they mean to investigate the causes of mortality, illegitimacy, orphanage, dependence, and child labor among the children of the nation. They mean to plan a campaign against the general ignorance prevalent among a certain class of mothers and by intelligent legislation and training protect the helpless little ones. It has been pointed out with ironical plainness that the national government, through its Department of Agriculture, spends millions annually in the protection of its game, the improvement of its domestic animals, and the fostering of its animal and plant industries, and a penny is expended in the preservation of child life and in the amelioration of its conditions.

The health of the nation is being largely taken over into the hands of its women. Through the influence of the General Federation of Women's Clubs a bill was introduced into the last Congress for an educational campaign against tuberculosis. Already women's clubs have been foremost in the work of establishing homes and camps for tuberculous patients, a campaign that is telling in its excellent results. This is quite a far cry from the conditions of which an English traveler wrote in 1890: "What they call 'consumption' kills the Americans as if they were perpetually in battle; but they speak of it as if it were in no way their concern, rather as if God sent it for some reason of His own." The women of to-day have no such ideas on the subject. They rather accept the dictum of the Texas physician who lays the disease, not to Divine Providence, but to dirt and ignorance. The Louisiana State Health Conference recently paid public tribute to the work of women in the sanitary uplifting of the State.

There are 20,000,000 public school children in the United States, and club women of the country know that when the fall term opens there will be 5,000,000 or more children who will not enter the schools. To this fact the women will come the momentous question of finding out why they will not enter and a cure for the reason. Of these children 4,000,000 will be at work earning their own living and that of others, and from America will come the plea that the schools of the land are not giving them a training that will fit them for earning a living with their hands, and that they must go to the factories to learn how. Less than 50 cities in the United States have manual training in their schools, and in only a small percentage of the schools of the land is education of any kind compulsory. How to place education of the needed kind in reach of these 5,000,000 children and make them take advantage of it is one of the biggest problems with which the women of the nation are now wrestling.

The Federation and its clubs have not been idle in doing the work that lies nearest in educational lines. The Federation itself maintains a scholarship for American girls at an English university. The Michigan State Federation has a \$5,000 fund for the use of worthy girls. Texas has twenty scholarships, Utah two, Colorado nineteen, and Kansas eighteen, while during the past year the New Hampshire State Federation educated four girls, and that of Mississippi sent eight to school.

The old theory that woman need have no training for home life has been swept to the wall by the club women of to-day. In Illinois, where there was established at the State University in 1870 the first domestic science school in the world, the club women have been active in such education. The School of Domestic Arts and Sciences in Chicago had last year an attendance of 1,100 students, and added kindergarten work and the care of children to its curriculum. The Women's Educational and Industrial Union of Boston has for three years conducted classes for saleswomen with remarkable success. The State Federation of Vermont Clubs conducted last year a successful arts and crafts exhibit, and through the work of club women one Massachusetts and three North Carolina towns have revived old hand industries and have materially prospered.

Loving house-cleaning because they are intensely domestic, the clubwomen of to-day, through the civics commission of the general federation, have asked for a big municipal housecleaning day that shall be-

come national, and have already inaugurated it in many cities and towns. Through this department of civics they ask for an intelligent and economical disposition of garbage and refuse that would supply each town with its electrical power, and, incidentally, bring in revenue instead of becoming a dead expense. They have offered indorsement and co-operation to the Department of Agriculture in the pure-food movement, and when 800,000 women back up a governmental proposition like this it means something.

Believing thoroughly in the need of open air for children, clubwomen have urged cities to build parks and playgrounds, and in many instances have done it at their own expense. In Toledo, Ohio, one of the clubwomen may be found every day in the school gardens, taking turns with her co-workers. The women's clubs of Columbus, Ohio, keep eight playgrounds, and in Dubuque, Iowa, they have purchased a bluff for a park. Keenly interested in the weak and oppressed, they have gone after reform in almshouse nursing, the State Federation of Michigan, and the Association of Nurses, of that State, working with twenty-three States following closely on their heels.

The immigrant has come in for a goodly share of attention among the women's clubs. The Woman's Municipal League and welfare committee of the National Civic Federation had two laws enacted in New York last September protecting immigrant girls from unscrupulous ticket sellers. The Educational and Industrial Union of Boston, the Research and Protective Association in Philadelphia, the Women's Trade Union League in Chicago, and the Council of Jewish Women are offering aid and protection and help to the newcomers who receive no government aid after leaving Ellis Island. Education in good citizenship is offered to thousands of newly-arrived foreigners through various patriotic and civic clubs composed of women.

In the conservation of the nation's natural resources the woman's clubs are lending a helping hand. They had their representatives at the meeting of the governors, they have their department of forestry, and in some States have established regular classes in forestry. There is no Carnegie among the women, but the traveling libraries, a score of good books in their small boxes, have penetrated mountain fastnesses, and gone to remote prairie towns that never would otherwise know of bookland. Colorado alone has 6,000 volumes always on the road, and this is not much of an overestimate for each of the other forty-five State federations.

Through the work of club women, California's missions will be preserved, the Indian mounds of Wisconsin are being protected, the cliff dwellings of Colorado and Arizona have been placed under national protection, the desecration of the Palisades of the Hudson and the threatened destruction of Niagara Falls have been brought before the public, the homes of Washington and Andrew Jackson have been preserved, and the Alamo purchased as a perpetual monument to Texas valor. Through the efforts of clubwomen, a statue has been erected to Sacajawea, the Indian maid of Lewis and Clark's expedition, the women of Colorado have kept Judge Lindsey in office for the good of the delinquent children of the State, and the South Carolina Federation is trying to secure a State industrial school for boys. They are working along many lines, some for suffrage, some for revision of State laws on various subjects, but all with the same end—to better the nation. They seem to have taken Amiel's advice: "To be patient, sympathetic, tender; to look for the budding flower and the opening heart; to hope always."

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To-morrow—Saving the Babies.

A MODISH JUMPER GOWN.



FROM WOMAN'S POINT OF VIEW.

My friends, learn to keep your secrets and you will be better off in more ways than one. If a person does you a favor you have no right to bring him, or her, trouble, which was the case recently when a woman answered in person a summons to appear at the police station and pay a dog tax. She was angry at the summons, and very much averse to paying for the privilege of owning a pet, so she attempted to argue with the captain of the district.

She confessed to ownership of the animal for two years, but said that she was not called upon to pay for a license before, even though the officer on the beat knew that she had a dog. Immediately trouble began to brew for a kind-hearted man who had trusted to her sense of honesty and let her alone. She paid the fine, and the officer got a reprimand which will probably put a curb on his good nature. It seems a simple matter to maintain silence at any time, but history shows that womanhood is weak in this direction. Not only do women scatter their secrets, but they are equally liberal with their own. Many a scandal would never have come to light if silence had been a feminine characteristic.

One summer I met a couple in a quiet mountain hotel, an inexpensive one. Both were fascinating to a degree, and while they did their best to adapt themselves to their surroundings it did not require a keen perception to realize that they really belonged to another sphere of life. Curiosity concerning them was general, but it was never gratified till the fashionable daughter of quiet parents boarding at the hotel paid them a week-end visit. She recognized them as members of the circle in which she moved, and knew the reason of their sojourn at the quiet and cheap summer resort.

Before morning, every boarder in the house knew that the man was a stock gambler, sometimes successful and welcomed by the best people in the land. When he met with reverses, the pair economized as they were doing that summer, and kept their own counsel. They did not risk the position in which they found themselves after the disclosure, so they packed their belongings and went elsewhere, and everybody was sorry. They put the blame where it belonged, on the shoulders of the tattler, and treated her as she deserved.

A deal of tact is needed to pilot one successfully through life, even when there are no follies. A single careless remark, one thoughtless admission, is quite enough to raise a tempest. Men rarely intrust business secrets to their wives, because they know the feminine leaning toward confession, and will take no rash chances. You can hear office secrets disclosed in public by employees who care so little for the interests which furnish their wages that they are indifferent to the danger of being overheard by somebody who can work them mischief. They are not earning their wages, for labor is only half of their duty. BETTY BRADDEEN.

Let Women Learn—

That absence of occupation is not rest. That personal remarks are seldom in good taste.

That late hours are a frequent cause of the appearance of premature wrinkles. That you cannot expect admiration if you never take any trouble to deserve it.

That if you really care for a person you will not say unkind things to, or of, them.

That your children will not love you a bit less for your firmness in saying "no" at the right moment.

That when you meet a friend and say to her, "How poorly you are looking!" it is by no means paying her a compliment.

That if we took the trouble occasionally to "count our miseries" most of us would find that we have more to be thankful for than to grumble at.

KANN'SONS & C.

Three wonderful special bargains in

Wash suits, jumper dresses, and wash skirts.

Three fortunate purchases, some samples, and some manufactured, all at excellent values in every lot, and many of them at prices far under real worth.

Now is the time when you want wash suits, skirts, and wash dresses the most. Examine these lots to-day.

300 wash tailored suits, worth up to \$20, for \$7.95 and \$9.75.

Made of linen and rep, in all colors and white, in plain tailored and lace trimmed styles. The coats are trimmed in some, in others perfectly plain. Skirts are made either flare or pleated styles.

300 new jumper dresses, worth up to \$3.98, \$5. for . . . \$3.98.

These are made of lawns and striped dimities, and madras, all in new color combinations. At this price, it is far more economical than to buy the material and make them yourself. They are very dainty and pretty.

300 wash skirts, \$1.19.

Hundreds and hundreds of them in many styles, and nearly every size imaginable to select from. This saves the bother of alteration. Rep and linen, and made in either pleated or flare styles. Waist measures 22 to 24 inches, and length from 37 to 44 inches. Also splendid assortment of wash skirts from \$1.19 up to \$10.00. Second Floor—Suit Department.

FASHIONS AND FADS TO-DAY.

Galloons in faded tints, worked with gold, is used for crown bands.

Broad, gaily gauze quilts of fringed colors are smart on Summer hats.

Entire hats are trimmed with rose petals in a succession of sizes and tones.

Small tomatoes on late millinery models encourage almost a hope for mayonnaise dressing.

Of the new colors, one favored by the milliners is "blue after rain," a tint of pale blue.

Batamine and cachemire ribbon, edged with "pikeline" borders, are the latest things in millinery.

Many sailor hats are heavily trimmed all around the crown or across the front with flowers, foliage, wings, and plumes.

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Jet pins, cabochons, and agates register the present millinery craze for jet.

Sashes are everywhere on a frock and arranged in every conceivable fashion.

The latest Charlotte model is the revolutionary gap of enormous proportions.

Cherries have once again come back to their kingdom, but are sharing the place of honor with clusters of ripe apricots.

The red hat has become a strong favorite this spring as an accompaniment to the plain and severe tailor-made for morning wear.

A simple but exceedingly pretty finish for the back of a gown, providing the skirt be long and absolutely untrimmed, is a double row of tiny buttons—from neck to hem.

Dyed pomegranates, which only a few years ago was scorned by the fastidious shopper, has come to be the leader among all summer fabrics. It makes up not only in plain tailoring modes for traveling and walking and coats for all occasions, from automobile to evening wear, but also appears in some of the handsomest semi-dress gowns for afternoon use.

Brides carry a bouquet or a prayer book, as they desire. The wearing of jewels also is a matter of choice, though if worn, they consist of but two or three pieces, the gifts of the groom or nearest relatives.

The empire style still is prevailing. It is making a long stay with us, probably because to a suitable successor has yet made its appearance, the tight director's skirt suiting so few figures and being within the power of so few dressmakers.

Soutache is used in a variety of ways. It works out the pattern in lace, is used in place of embroidery on linen and batiste, and is most effective in a free-hand design on flit and Russian voile and marquisettes. It is applied flat or on its edge.

For a long time now we have given hitherto allegiance to one of our staunchest allies in the millinery world, namely, the ostrich "tip," which costs infinitely less than the huge plume, and which does not require the original hat to be consigned to the limbo of the past.

In spite of the craze which exists for the empire and Greek gowns, with sheer-like skirts clinging to the figure like the caix of a bud, or with flowing draperies of a classical simplicity, the speechless of the world of dress are devoting a great deal of attention to the quaint little fichu frock fashioned in the Hogarth, Romney, and Gainsborough styles.

BRIDES OF THE MONTHS.

Here is a collection of proverbs concerning brides to speak oracularly concerning brides and the months:

A January bride will be a prudent housekeeper and very good tempered.

A February bride will be a kind and affectionate wife and tender mother.

A March bride will be a frivolous chatterbox, somewhat given to quarreling.

An April bride will be inconsistent, not very intelligent, but fairly good looking.

A May bride will be handsome, amiable, and likely to be happy.

A June bride will be impetuous and generous.

A July bride will be handsome and smart, but a trifle quick-tempered.

An August bride will be amiable and practical.

A September bride will be discreet.

An October bride will be pretty, coquettish, loving, but jealous.

A November bride will be liberal.

A December bride will be fond of novelty and entertaining.—London Scraps.

KNOWN BY HER SACHET.

Many a charmer is she even guards the secret.

Perhaps she has a combination.

If so, she mixes it when alone.

She must have her especial fragrance.

The more elusive and delicate it is, the better.

The girl who clings to a flower sachet embroiders her flower upon each sachet.

If a good powder be used, the sachets will last a year, though all the renewing should not be done at once.

It is a Russian idea to have one particular secret scent. The rich Russians are said to spend more on perfume than the women of any other nation.

Fortunately, the day of bottled extracts is a thing of the past. Even the extract of good quality was vulgar and very likely offensive, and the poor was a menace to public safety.

While you think of it, telephone your Want Ad. to The Washington Herald, and bill will be sent you at 1 cent a word.

THE SUMMER JEWELRY.

Sushpins in plain gilt, silver, or dull metal now come as a concession to the popularity of sashes.

The newest belt buckle is the cloisonne, of sterling silver, and enameled in floral effects, such as the fleur-de-lis.

The most fashionable bracelets for this summer are plain gold bands set with a single stone or half loop.

The latest fad in earrings is the "Merry Widow," which comes in all the semi-precious stones and has a drop nearly two inches long.

The ball earrings in pearl, coral, &c., are now reserved almost entirely for morning wear.

Amber is the most universal selection in hatpins, and nearly every woman nowadays displays one of the ball or pear shaped pins in this stone.

Coral is decidedly the most triumphant of summer stones, and occurs in every possible variety of jewelry.

Coral brooches in horseshoe design are rivaling the hitherto impregnable position of the rhinestone brooch.

Necklaces come in a bewildering array, and the fashion now obtains of having a necklace to match each frock.

Undoubtedly the most frequent selection is one of the lavallieres or pendant designs.

The new fan or lozenge necklaces offer inducements to even lean pocketbooks, for, set with one of the semi-precious stones, they come as low as \$1.25.

DOWN WITH THEM.

The man who grows.

The woman who goesips.

The man who is selfish.

The woman who is unsympathetic.

The man who forgets his wife's birthday.

The woman who cares nothing for her own sex.

The man who "provides himself with a family and trusts in Providence to produce a home and something to eat."

The woman who spends recklessly for jewelry and raiment and borrows kitchen utensils from her neighbors.

Before Closing Your City Home

Consider whether in the fall you will not want to become the owner of a Pianola Piano.

WE will take your present piano off your hands now, issuing a due bill for it, which will be good on the purchase of a Pianola Piano in the fall.

We can make a better allowance on exchanged pianos now than in the fall, because it will give us the opportunity to

place the old piano in our repair shops at once and have it thoroughly overhauled during the dull season, in anticipation of our Annual Fall Sale of Exchanged Pianos.

If you are contemplating the purchase of a Pianola Piano later, we will make it worth your while to arrive at a decision now.

The Pianola \$215 and \$300.
The Pianola Piano \$500 upward.

Moderate monthly payments.

Sanders & Stayman Co.,

1327 F Street Northwest.

Percy S. Foster, Manager.

AMUSEMENTS.

\$300 in Car Tickets Given Away AT THE

Washington Railway Employees' Relief Association Excursion

CHESAPEAKE BEACH Thursday, June 25